文章编号:0258-7106(2022)01-0035-18

赣北阳储岭斑岩型钨钼矿床成矿岩体副矿物 U-Pb 年龄精确厘定^{*}

范楚涵,倪 培,王国光,张凯涵,王广琳,李文生,崔健铭,贺佳峰 (南京大学内生金属矿床成矿机制研究国家重点实验室地质流体研究所,地球科学与工程学院,关键地球物质循环前沿科学 中心,江苏南京 210023)

摘 要 赣北阳储岭大型斑岩型钨钼矿床地处江南造山带东部九岭-障公山隆起带,是江南钨矿带典型的斑岩型白钨矿矿床。钨钼矿体主要发育于二长花岗斑岩内,少量发育于花岗闪长岩和爆破角砾岩中。矿体以脉状、网脉状、似层状、透镜状、星点状产出。前人针对阳储岭矿床已开展全岩 Rb-Sr 法、全岩 K-Ar 法、锆石 U-Pb 法、辉钼 矿 Re-Os 法等诸多定年工作,但因"过剩 Ar"的存在、后期热事件扰动和高 U 花岗岩中锆石发生蜕晶化等原因,导致成岩年龄结果及解释仍存在争议。文章选取与成矿相关的二长花岗斑岩开展了独居石和金红石原位 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 同位素定年分析,以精确厘定成矿岩体的侵位年龄。研究表明,独居石年龄为(146.06±0.61)Ma(MSWD=10.2),金红石年龄为(150.20±2.60)Ma(MSWD=1.13)。此外,独居石是开展高 U 成钨岩体定年的有力对象,独居石年龄与前人发表的高精度辉钼矿 Re-Os 年龄在误差范围内相一致,独居石年龄可更准确地代表矿床的成矿岩体年龄。阳储岭矿床所处的江南钨矿带内的矿床形成时代主要可分为中侏罗世(约 162 Ma)、晚侏罗世(150~135 Ma)和早白垩世(135~125 Ma)3 个阶段。其中,阳储岭钨钼矿床属区内第二成矿阶段,该阶段古太平洋板块俯冲角度变缓,江南钨矿带处于弧后环境。

关键词 地球化学;斑岩型钨钼矿床;独居石;金红石;LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 同位素定年;阳储岭;赣北 中图分类号:P618.65;P618.67 文献标志码:A

Accessory minerals U-Pb geochronology of monzogranitic porphyry in Yangchuling porphyry W-Mo deposit in northern of Jiangxi Province, South China

FAN ChuHan, NI Pei, WANG GuoGuang, ZHANG KaiHan, WANG GuangLin, LI WenSheng, CUI JianMing and HE JiaFeng

(State Key Laboratory for Mineral Deposits Research, Institute of Geo-Fluids, School of Earth Science and Engineering, Frontiers Science Center for Critical Earth Material Cycling, Nanjing University, Nanjing, 210023, Jiangsu, China)

Abstract

The Yangchuling large porphyry tungsten-molybdenum deposit is located in the Jiuling-Zhanggongshan uplift zone of the eastern part of the Jiangnan orogenic belt. It is a typical porphyry type scheelite deposit in the Jiangnan tungsten belt. Scheelite and molybdenite ore bodies are mainly developed in monzogranite porphyry, and a small amount is developed in granodiorite and explosive breccia. The ore body occurs in vein, veinlets, stratoid, lenticular and star point shape. Previous geochronological studies have been carried out for the Yangchuling

^{*} 本文得到国家自然科学基金委重点项目(编号:41830426)、中央高校基本科研业务费专项资金资助(编号:020614380122)和关键地 球物质循环前沿科学中心科研基金(编号:JBGS21031)联合资助

第一作者简介 范楚涵,女,1997年生,硕士研究生,矿物学、岩石学、矿床学专业。Email:Lockie0719@163.com 收稿日期 2021-08-29;改回日期 2022-01-04。秦思婷编辑。

deposit, such as whole rock Rb-Sr method, whole rock K-Ar method, zircon U-Pb method, molybdenite Re-Os method and so on. However, due to the existence of "excess Ar", the disturbance of late thermal events and the metamictization of zircons in high U granites, the age results and interpretation of rock-forming ages are still controversial. In this study, the in situ LA-ICP-MS U-Pb isotopic analysis was performed on monazite and rutile in monzogranite porphyries associated with W-Mo mineralization, so as to accurately determine the emplacement age of the ore-forming granites. The age of monazite is (146.06±0.61)Ma (MSWD=10.2) and the age of rutile is (150.20±2.60)Ma (MSWD=1.13). In addition, monazite is a powerful dating object for the high U intrusive rocks with tungsten mineralization, and the monazite age is consistent with the molybdenite age of high precision Re-Os dating within the error range published previously, the monazite age can more accurately represent the age of ore-forming intrusions of the deposit. The mineralization ages of the deposits in the Jiangnan tungsten belt can be divided into three stages: Middle Jurassic (about 162 Ma), Late Jurassic (150~135 Ma) and Early Cretaceous (135~125 Ma). The Yangchuling W-Mo deposit is in the second mineralization stage, during which the subduction angle of the ancient Pacific Plate slows down, and jiangnan tungsten deposit is in a back-arc environment.

Key words: geochemistry, porphyry tungsten molybdenum deposit, monazite, rutile, LA-ICP-MS U-Pb isotope dating, Yangchuling, northern Jiangxi

钨是中国的优势矿种以及重要战略资源。中国 的钨矿储量占全球总储量的60%,产量占全球年产 量的80%以上,均居世界第一(USGS,2018)。虽然 钨矿物或含钨矿物的种类多达20余种,但有工业开 采价值的只有黑钨矿和白钨矿2种,其中,石英脉型 黑钨矿床和矽卡岩型白钨矿床是最具工业价值的2 种钨矿类型,占比可达90%(盛继福等,2015;徐克 勤等,1959)。由于多年的无序过度开采,中国的石 英脉型黑钨矿床储量已经大大降低,钨的资源优势 受到严重挑战。近年来,江南钨矿带(图1)斑岩型-矽卡岩型白钨矿床的找矿取得重大进展,如赣北大 湖塘石门寺钨多金属矿床 WO,金属量达74万t (Fan et al., 2019);朱溪矿床中WO,金属量达344万t (Ouyang et al., 2019)。江南钨矿带已成为世界级 超大型钨矿集区,将重塑中国乃至世界钨矿空间分 布格局。

江南钨矿带平行分布于长江中下游铁铜金钨成 矿带南-南东侧,带内有矽卡岩型、斑岩型、石英脉型 等多类钨矿床发育。前人对江南钨矿带大多数钨矿 床的地球化学特征、成矿机制、成矿物源等进行了研 究(Mao et al.,2013;2017;Song et al.,2012;Su et al., 2018;罗刚等,2016;秦燕等,2010a;2010b)。针对该 带中阳储岭矿床的成岩成矿年代开展了包括锆石 U-Pb 法、全岩 Rb-Sr 法、辉钼矿 Re-Os 法、白云 母⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar法、白钨矿 Sm-Nd法在内的多项研究(陈 国华等,2015;陈雪霏等,2013;Dai et al.,2018;刘善 宝等,2017;秦燕等,2010a;2010b;Song et al.,2012; Zhao et al.,2017),其中关于成岩年代的研究数据包括,采用全岩 Rb-Sr法对二长花岗斑岩的测年结果为 138~139 Ma,对花岗闪长岩的测年结果为141~143 Ma(李秉伦等,1985;满发胜等,1988);采用全岩 K-Ar法对二长花岗斑岩的测年结果为175~157 Ma,对 花岗闪长岩的测年结果为134 Ma(迟实福等,1985; 满发胜等,1988);采用锆石 U-Pb法对二长花岗斑岩 的测年结果为144 Ma,对花岗闪长岩的测年结果为 145~150 Ma(Mao et al.,2017;曾庆权等,2019)。由 于受测年矿物的封闭温度、测年矿物结构、实验样品 数量及方法、测年矿物后期改造等因素的影响,阳储 岭钨矿的年代学研究结果变化较大(175~134 Ma), 从而使得对于成岩成矿年代和成矿地球动力学背景 认识不清。

在采用的多种同位素测年方法中,U-Th-Pb同位 素年代学研究应用最为广泛,它可以推测地质体的 产生以及地质事件发生的准确时间,是研究地质演 化历程的重要手段。普遍用于U-Th-Pb同位素定年 的矿物——锆石。但由于阳储岭矿床环境存在高U 现象,使锆石发生蜕晶化,原位U-Pb年龄散乱,与准 确值存在较大差异(Li et al.,2013)。为避免锆石蜕 晶化现象导致定年结果不准确,故采用其他常见的 测年可用副矿物进行定年。独居石和金红石具有富 Th、U和放射性Pb,而贫普通Pb的矿物结构特征,且 绝大多数结晶后保持封闭状态,U-Th-Pb同位素不受 后期构造作用干扰,并且不存在类似锆石蜕晶化的 现象,故而是适合U-Pb同位素定年的矿物(Mezger



图 1 江南钨矿带地质与钨矿分布图(底图据毛景文等,2020修改,年龄数据详见表4) 1—中侏罗统至白垩系沉积岩和火山岩;2—寒武系至下三叠统层状海相碎屑岩和碳酸盐岩,中三叠统至上三叠统近海相碎屑岩;3—江南古 陆:新元古代浅变质岩及沉积岩;4—白垩纪中酸性侵入体;5—侏罗纪中酸性侵入体;6—新元古代中酸性侵入体;7—新元古代蛇绿岩;8—河 流湖泊;9—钨矿床;10—市/县

Fig.1 Regional geology of the Jiangnan Tungsten Ore Belt and distribution of tungsten ore deposits(base modified after Mao et al., 2020; dating data sources are listed in Table 4)

1—Middle Jurassic to Cretaceous sedimentary rocks and volcanic rocks; 2—Cambrian to Lower Triassic stratified marine clastic rocks and carbonate rocks, Middle Triassic to Upper Triassic offshore clastic rocks; 3—Jiangnan ancient land: Neoproterozoic metamorphic rocks and sedimentary rocks;
 4—Cretaceous intermediate acid intrusive body; 5—Jurassic acidic intrusive body; 6—Neoproterozoic acidic intrusive body; 7—Neoproterozoic ophiolite; 8—Rivers and lakes; 9—Tungsten deposit; 10—City/County

et al., 1989; Parrish, 1990) $_{\circ}$

本次研究在分析前人已开展工作及实验不足的 基础上,选择阳储岭为典型矿床,对矿床主要赋矿围 岩——二长花岗斑岩展开独居石和金红石的LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 同位素年代学测试,以获得准确的年 代学数据,进而探讨江南钨矿带岩浆活动与成矿作 用的关系。

1 区域及矿床地质特征

1.1 区域地质特征

阳储岭钨钼矿床位于江南造山带中东部九岭-障公山隆起带内,地处九江市都昌县北东67°方向, 直线距离约22 km。赣北地区属扬子陆块,以修水- 德安断裂为界,包含北西方向的长江中下游铁铜金 钨成矿带和南东方向的江南造山带两个构造单元。 隆起带内出露地层以新元古界双桥山群浅变质岩为 主,为一套浅变质的泥砂质复理石建造,主要岩性为 凝灰质板岩、千枚岩和浅变质粉砂岩(Shu et al., 2014;2015;舒良树等,2008;徐备等,1992)。区内经 历了多次岩浆活动,以晋宁期、燕山期最为强烈。晋 宁期形成九岭花岗岩基(段政等,2019;张福神等, 2020),燕山期产出壳源重熔型及部分为壳幔重熔型 酸性侵入岩,形成九岭-障公山花岗岩带,岩石类型 有花岗闪长岩、花岗闪长斑岩、二长花岗斑岩及花岗 斑岩等。区内构造运动频发,其中,燕山期的强烈造 山作用与钨锡金等金属成矿密切相关(毛景文等, 2020)。断裂构造发育,主要为近北东东向、北东向 和北西向,次为北北东向(图2)。

1.2 矿床地质特征

矿区内出露地层较为单一,除部分地区发育有

第四系外,均为新元古界双桥山群,厚度为1289.3 m,走向近EW,倾角范围20°~90°,一般为50°~60°。 岩性以板岩、千枚岩、粉砂岩为主。杂岩体主要由花 岗闪长斑岩、二长花岗斑岩、花岗斑岩及花岗闪长岩 组成,总出露面积约2.1 km²,斑岩体出露面积约0.3 km²。区内东西向断裂F1、北东向断裂F3、北北东向 断裂F4分别控制杂岩体南部、北西部和东部的边 界。依据岩性,杂岩体的侵入先后顺序为,二长花岗 斑岩→花岗闪长斑岩→花岗斑岩→花岗闪长岩,另 外在大岩体南侧还存在部分爆破角砾岩(李秉伦等, 1985)(图2);花岗闪长岩是区内杂岩体的主体,占总 出露面积的85%,二长花岗斑岩和花岗闪长斑岩为 成矿母岩,分布于花岗闪长岩的东南侧(江西省地质 矿产勘查开发局,2020)。花岗闪长斑岩呈脉状穿插 二长花岗斑岩中,花岗斑岩呈脉状出露,穿插二长花 岗斑岩体,并受到北北东向断裂F4的切穿。二长花 岗斑岩呈灰白色,多斑少基,斑晶含量约占50%~



图 2 江西省阳储岭地理位置图(a)及阳储岭钨钼矿区地质略图(b)(江西省地质矿产勘查开发局,2020) 1-新元古界双桥山群;2-花岗闪长岩;3-花岗闪长斑岩;4-二长花岗斑岩;5-花岗斑岩;6-爆破角砾岩;7-矿体;8-断层;9-蚀变界线; 10-角岩(Hf)/角岩化板岩(Hfz-SI);11-采样点位置;12-14号勘探线

Fig.2 Location (a) and geologic sketch map (b) of the Yangchuling tungsten and molybdenum mining area(after Jiangxi Provincial Bureau of Geology and Mineral Exploration and Development, 2020)

1-Neoproterozoic Shuangqiaoshan Group; 2-Granodiorite; 3-Granodiorite porphyry; 4-Monzogranite porphyry; 5-Granite Porphyry;

6-Explosive breccia; 7-Ore body; 8-Fault; 9-Alteration boundary; 10-Hornfels(Hf)/Hornfelsic slate(Hfz-SI);

11-Sample location; 12-Exploration line 14

70%,大小0.5~3.0 mm,具聚斑、碎斑结构;基质粒径 0.03~0.08 mm,呈显微粒状结构,主要由石英、钾长 石及少量黑云母、斜长石组成。

矿区内主要矿体为白钨矿体,其次为辉钼矿体。 矿化主要发育于二长花岗斑岩内,少量发育于花岗 闪长岩和爆破角砾岩中。钨钼矿以脉状、网脉状、似 层状、透镜状、星点状产出,上部矿化较下部更强。 钨矿体相对钼矿体在空间上偏上分布,且二者有交 叉重叠(图3)。因矿体主要呈网脉状或星点状产于 含矿斑岩体中,故区内钨钼矿体产状与含矿斑岩岩 体产状都为近水平似层状,总体走向呈北西-南东 向,南部近北东东向,产状为43°~48°∠5°~9°。矿石 中主要含有白钨矿、辉钼矿2种具有工业意义金属矿 物,其次还含有黄铁矿、磁黄铁矿、钛铁矿、磁铁矿等 不具工业意义的金属矿物以及石英、钾长石、斜长石、 方解石等非金属矿物(江西省地质矿产勘杳开发局, 2020)。白钨矿多呈他形粒状、浸染状产于斑岩石英 脉中或其他矿物粒间,以星点状产出的颗粒较细,粒 径在0.1~0.5 mm;以他形粒状产出的颗粒较粗,常呈 不规则团块状形态出现,粒径最大可达15 mm。辉钼 矿多呈浸染状、叶片状、鳞片状集合体产于石英脉 中,粒径在0.2~5.0 mm。矿石构造主要为致密块状、 浸染状、脉状构造;矿石结构主要为交代结构。

截止2018年底,阳储岭矿区累计查明工业钨矿 矿石资源储量矿石量2755kt,钨金属量(WO₃) 54 910 t, WO₃平均品位 0.199%; 共生钼矿矿石资源 储量矿石量 23 793 kt, 钼金属量(Mo)14 384 t, 平均 品位 0.06%(江西省地质矿产勘查开发局, 2020)。

2 样品采集及测试方法

2.1 样品采集

本文研究的含独居石和金红石的二长花岗斑 岩样品位于阳储岭杂岩体的南东部,采样坐标为 E116°20′44″;N29°19′52″(图2)。二长花岗斑岩岩 体切穿双桥山群浅变质岩(图4a),花岗斑岩岩脉切 穿二长花岗斑岩岩体(图4b),符合杂岩体侵入的先 后顺序。二长花岗斑岩是钨钼矿体的主要赋存部 位,呈灰白色,具碎斑结构、块状构造(图4c)。二长 花岗斑岩斑晶含量约占60%,包括斜长石(约 25%)、钾长石(约15%),石英(约15%),黑云母(约 5%),其中,斜长石斑晶以半自形板状为主,呈聚斑 或碎斑分布, 粒径 0.5~2.0 mm; 钾长石斑晶以他形 粒状为主,粒径0.5~1.5 mm;石英斑晶多为六方双 锥体,具裂纹和熔蚀港湾状,粒径0.5~2.5 mm;黑云 母斑晶呈自形板状,片径0.5~1.5 mm;基质含量约 占40%,呈显微粒状结构,粒径0.03~0.08 mm,主要 由石英、钾长石及少量黑云母、斜长石组成(图4e、 f)。白钨矿呈星点状或团块状赋其中,在紫光灯下 呈蓝色(图4d)。



图3 阳储岭钨钼矿床14号勘探线剖面示意图

Fig.3 Section of exploration line 14 through the Yangchuling tungsten molybdenum deposit



图4 阳储岭钨钼矿床成矿斑岩体的野外及镜下照片

a.二长花岗斑岩岩体切穿双桥山群浅变质岩基底;b.花岗斑岩岩脉切穿二长花岗斑岩岩体;c.二长花岗斑岩手标本照片;d.典型的白钨矿

矿化标本照片(W);e、f.二长花岗斑岩显微照片

Qtz一石英;Bi一黑云母;Pl一钾长石;Kfs一斜长石

Fig.4 Field and microscope photos of the Yangchuling W-Mo deposit

a. The monzonite porphyry emplaced in the epi-metamorphic basement of the Shuangqiaoshan Group; b. The granite porphyry dikes cut through the

 $monzonite\ granite\ porphyry\ body;\ c.\ Photo\ of\ monzogranite\ porphyry\ specimen;\ d.\ Photo\ of\ a\ typical\ scheelite\ mineralized\ specimen(W);$

e, f. Microscopic photos of monzogranite porphyry

Qtz-Quartz; Bi-Biotite; Pl-Plagioclase; Kfs-K-feldspar

2.2 测试方法

二长花岗斑岩(YCL34)(图 4c)内独居石和金红 石的分选工作在南京大学完成。在双目显微镜下挑 选晶形较好、无裂隙、无明显包裹体的独居石和金红 石,制成环氧树脂靶,将样品靶进一步打磨抛光处理 后,在透射光、反射光和扫描电镜(SEM)下观察,规 避独居石和金红石中对矿物定年可能造成影响的裂 隙、包裹体等部位,选取独居石(图 5a)和金红石(图 5b)中最佳的同位素定年位置。

独居石及金红石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 同位素定 年测试在南京聚谱检测科技有限公司完成。193 nm ArF 准分子激光剥蚀系统由 Australian Scientific Instruments 制造,型号为RESOlution LR。四极杆 型电感耦合等离子体质谱仪(ICP-MS)由安捷伦 科技(Agilent Technologies)制造,型号为 Agilent 7700x。准分子激光发生器产生的深紫外光束经 匀化光路聚焦于独居石表面,能量密度为8.0 J/cm², 束斑直径为50 μm,频率为7 Hz,共剥蚀40 s,剥蚀 气溶胶由氦气送入 ICP-MS 完成测试。独居石与 金红石测试时,分别以44069、91500作为外标,校 正仪器质量歧视与元素分馏;以M4和Trebilcock。 (约 271 Ma)、金红石 JDX((518±4)Ma)作为盲样, 检验 U-Pb 定年数据质量(Li et al., 2011)。原始的 测试数据经过 ICP-MSData Cal 软件离线处理完成 (Liu et al., 2010a; 2010b)

3 分析结果

3.1 独居石 U-Pb 同位素年代学

阳储岭斑岩型钨钼矿床二长花岗斑岩中独居石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb分析结果见表1。二长花岗斑岩 (YCL34)内独居石晶体为浅黄色或黄绿色、透明,主 要呈自形到半自形细小板状。粒径为(40~60)μm× (60~120)μm。扫描电镜(SEM)图像显示,独居石成 分含量比较均匀,部分颗粒存在较宽且平直的振荡 环带。其中,部分样品颗粒直径小于束斑直径,剥蚀 的过程中将所有样品及样品周围的胶共同烧蚀,胶 的普通铅²⁰⁸Pb信号,相应的²⁰⁴Pb信号也很低,不足 以对实验结果产生影响。这样说明获得的数据是准 确的。

对 29 个 独 居 石 颗 粒 进 行 U-Pb 同 位 素 测 年,²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 年龄范围 142.7~151.8 Ma。w(Pb)为(349~1882)×10⁻⁶,平均1237×10⁻⁶;w(普通 Pb)为(0~

3)×10⁻⁶,平均1×10⁻⁶;w(Th)为(40 783~300 281)× 10⁻⁶,平均190274×10⁻⁶;w(U)为(3415~10 722)×10⁻⁶, 平均8251×10⁻⁶。具有高w(Th)、w(U)和低w(普通Pb) 的特征。独居石U-Pb同位素一致年龄为(146.06± 0.61)Ma(MSWD=10.2)(图6a),²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U加权平均 年龄(145.98±0.63)Ma(MSWD=1.6)(图6b)。

3.2 金红石 U-Pb 同位素年代学

二长花岗斑岩(YCL34)内金红石晶体为黄色或 橘黄色、透明,主要呈自形到半自形细小板状,粒径 为(80~160)µm×(120~400)µm。扫描电镜(SEM)图 像显示独居石成分含量比较均匀。

对 22 个金红石颗粒进行 U-Pb 同位素测年,分析 结果见表 2,²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U 的年龄范围 135.6~166.1 Ma。 测试点数据作出的谐和年龄曲线散乱、谐和度低(图 7a)。为减小普通 Pb 对定年结果的影响,采用 Tera-Wasserburg 图解将测试结果不扣除普通 Pb 而直接投 图 (Tera et al., 1972)。w(Pb)为(0~1)×10⁻⁶,平均 0.4×10⁻⁶;w(Th)为(0~5)×10⁻⁶,平均0.5×10⁻⁶;w(Pb) 为(4~26)×10⁻⁶,平均17×10⁻⁶。此结果相比独居石 Pb、Th、U 含量是很低的。测试样品点得出的 U-Pb 同位素下交点年龄为(152.4±4.1)Ma(MSWD=1.5) (图 7b)、²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U加权平均年龄为(150.20±2.60)Ma (MSWD=1.13)(图 7c)。

4 讨 论

4.1 阳储岭钨钼矿床成矿岩体年龄的精确厘定

矿床成岩成矿年龄的准确厘定是分析成矿地球 动力学背景的前提。在阳储岭矿床中,二长花岗斑 岩与花岗闪长岩都是成矿岩体,其中二长花岗斑岩 与成矿关系最密切。前人针对阳储岭矿区花岗闪长 岩、二长花岗斑岩和辉钼矿开展了全岩 Rb-Sr法(李 秉伦等,1985;满发胜等,1988)、全岩K-Ar法(迟实 福等,1985;满发胜等,1988)、锆石 U-Pb法(Mao et al.,2017;曾庆权等,2019)和辉钼矿 Re-Os 法(Mao et al.,2017;曾庆权等,2019)等定年工作(表3)。

迟实福等(1985)利用全岩 K-Ar 法测得阳储岭 二长花岗斑岩成岩年龄为175~157 Ma,该年龄比U-Pb 法定年结果偏老,可能是体系中存在"过剩 Ar" (Norbert, 2013; Norbert et al., 2014)。满发胜等 (1988)利用全岩 K-Ar 法测得花岗闪长岩成岩年龄 为(134.0±4.7)Ma,该年龄比U-Pb 法定年结果偏年 轻,可能是 K-Ar 体系封闭温度低,受到后期热事件



图 5 阳储岭二长花岗斑岩(YCL34)内独居石和金红石 SEM 图 a.独居石 SEM 图;b.金红石 SEM 图 Fig.5 SEM images of monazite and rutile in Yangchuling granite porphyry (YCL34)

a. Monazite SEM image; b. Rutile SEM image

| 测 | | u n | (B)/10 | -6 | | | 同位素 | 比值 | | | B . a P . | <u>ן</u> ז | 司位素年龄 | /Ma | | |
|----|------|--------|--------|----------|--------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|
| 点 | Pb | Th | U | Pb(普通Pb) | ²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb | 1σ | ²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U | 1σ | ²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U | 1σ | ²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb | 1σ | ²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U | 1σ | ²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U | 1σ |
| 1 | 1019 | 145756 | 9389 | 1 | 0.0496 | 0.0005 | 0.1545 | 0.0022 | 0.0230 | 0.0002 | 176.0 | 15.7 | 145.9 | 1.9 | 146.3 | 1.3 |
| 2 | 811 | 113963 | 8294 | 2 | 0.0505 | 0.0005 | 0.1550 | 0.0021 | 0.0227 | 0.0002 | 216.7 | 22.2 | 146.3 | 1.9 | 144.4 | 1.2 |
| 3 | 1238 | 184652 | 8771 | 1 | 0.0492 | 0.0004 | 0.1532 | 0.0022 | 0.0229 | 0.0002 | 166.8 | -5.6 | 144.7 | 2.0 | 145.8 | 1.2 |
| 4 | 1375 | 213440 | 8393 | 2 | 0.0510 | 0.0004 | 0.1578 | 0.0023 | 0.0227 | 0.0002 | 242.7 | 13.9 | 148.7 | 2.0 | 144.9 | 1.2 |
| 5 | 1270 | 193586 | 8627 | 2 | 0.0498 | 0.0005 | 0.1545 | 0.0022 | 0.0229 | 0.0002 | 183.4 | 22.2 | 145.9 | 2.0 | 145.8 | 1.3 |
| 6 | 1421 | 223933 | 7233 | 1 | 0.0500 | 0.0005 | 0.1562 | 0.0022 | 0.0230 | 0.0002 | 194.5 | 20.4 | 147.4 | 1.9 | 146.9 | 1.2 |
| 7 | 349 | 40783 | 6190 | 1 | 0.0499 | 0.0005 | 0.1520 | 0.0023 | 0.0224 | 0.0002 | 190.8 | 22.2 | 143.7 | 2.0 | 142.9 | 1.3 |
| 8 | 1426 | 221940 | 8869 | 1 | 0.0500 | 0.0004 | 0.1554 | 0.0022 | 0.0229 | 0.0002 | 194.5 | 18.5 | 146.7 | 1.9 | 145.8 | 1.2 |
| 9 | 1256 | 190654 | 9186 | 2 | 0.0496 | 0.0004 | 0.1526 | 0.0022 | 0.0227 | 0.0002 | 176.0 | 20.4 | 144.2 | 1.9 | 144.5 | 1.3 |
| 10 | 719 | 109910 | 5695 | 1 | 0.0498 | 0.0006 | 0.1515 | 0.0024 | 0.0224 | 0.0002 | 187.1 | 25.9 | 143.2 | 2.1 | 142.7 | 1.2 |
| 11 | 1132 | 169202 | 8962 | 2 | 0.0501 | 0.0006 | 0.1552 | 0.0024 | 0.0230 | 0.0003 | 211.2 | 27.8 | 146.5 | 2.1 | 146.3 | 2.1 |
| 12 | 1163 | 182236 | 7045 | 2 | 0.0499 | 0.0005 | 0.1552 | 0.0022 | 0.0229 | 0.0002 | 190.8 | 22.2 | 146.5 | 2.0 | 146.1 | 1.3 |
| 13 | 1075 | 162067 | 8223 | 3 | 0.0497 | 0.0004 | 0.1538 | 0.0021 | 0.0228 | 0.0002 | 189.0 | 15.7 | 145.3 | 1.8 | 145.6 | 1.2 |
| 14 | 1481 | 228480 | 9753 | 1 | 0.0497 | 0.0004 | 0.1557 | 0.0022 | 0.0231 | 0.0002 | 189.0 | 18.5 | 146.9 | 1.9 | 147.1 | 1.3 |
| 15 | 1461 | 223849 | 9915 | 0 | 0.0501 | 0.0005 | 0.1564 | 0.0022 | 0.0230 | 0.0002 | 0198.2 | 22.2 | 147.5 | 1.9 | 146.7 | 1.2 |
| 16 | 896 | 136035 | 6498 | 1 | 0.0513 | 0.0005 | 0.1639 | 0.0026 | 0.0235 | 0.0002 | 253.8 | 22.2 | 154.1 | 2.2 | 150.0 | 1.5 |
| 17 | 1003 | 147607 | 7193 | 2 | 0.0515 | 0.0005 | 0.1664 | 0.0023 | 0.0238 | 0.0002 | 261.2 | 20.4 | 156.3 | 2.0 | 151.8 | 1.3 |
| 18 | 1379 | 215967 | 8432 | 3 | 0.0499 | 0.0005 | 0.1552 | 0.0023 | 0.0229 | 0.0002 | 190.8 | 22.2 | 146.5 | 2.0 | 145.9 | 1.3 |
| 19 | 1626 | 256450 | 9540 | 2 | 0.0498 | 0.0004 | 0.1546 | 0.0022 | 0.0229 | 0.0002 | 183.4 | 20.4 | 146.0 | 1.9 | 146.0 | 1.3 |
| 20 | 1445 | 227558 | 7731 | 1 | 0.0511 | 0.0005 | 0.1607 | 0.0022 | 0.0232 | 0.0002 | 242.7 | 22.2 | 151.3 | 2.0 | 148.1 | 1.4 |
| 21 | 1642 | 262281 | 7795 | 1 | 0.0505 | 0.0005 | 0.1603 | 0.0023 | 0.0234 | 0.0002 | 220.4 | 20.4 | 151.0 | 2.0 | 148.9 | 1.3 |
| 22 | 1582 | 243251 | 10722 | 1 | 0.0506 | 0.0004 | 0.1584 | 0.0021 | 0.0231 | 0.0002 | 220.4 | 13.9 | 149.3 | 1.9 | 147.0 | 1.3 |
| 23 | 1466 | 227263 | 9351 | 2 | 0.0500 | 0.0004 | 0.1579 | 0.0023 | 0.0233 | 0.0002 | 194.5 | 20.4 | 148.8 | 2.0 | 148.2 | 1.3 |
| 24 | 1882 | 300281 | 8855 | 1 | 0.0500 | 0.0004 | 0.1563 | 0.0022 | 0.0230 | 0.0002 | 194.5 | 20.4 | 147.4 | 1.9 | 146.7 | 1.2 |
| 25 | 1419 | 218954 | 8580 | 2 | 0.0511 | 0.0004 | 0.1625 | 0.0022 | 0.0234 | 0.0002 | 255.6 | 15.7 | 152.9 | 2.0 | 149.3 | 1.2 |
| 26 | 773 | 112938 | 7116 | 1 | 0.0499 | 0.0005 | 0.1556 | 0.0023 | 0.0230 | 0.0002 | 187.1 | 22.2 | 146.8 | 2.0 | 146.5 | 1.3 |
| 27 | 576 | 91739 | 3415 | 1 | 0.0514 | 0.0006 | 0.1585 | 0.0026 | 0.0227 | 0.0002 | 257.5 | 25.9 | 149.4 | 2.3 | 144.7 | 1.2 |
| 28 | 1617 | 256051 | 9491 | 1 | 0.0506 | 0.0004 | 0.1553 | 0.0021 | 0.0226 | 0.0002 | 233.4 | 15.7 | 146.6 | 1.9 | 144.0 | 1.2 |
| 29 | 808 | 120223 | 7214 | 0 | 0.0503 | 0.0005 | 0.1561 | 0.0023 | 0.0228 | 0.0002 | 209.3 | 20.4 | 147.3 | 2.1 | 145.3 | 1.3 |

表1 二长花岗斑岩样品 YCL34 独居石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 同位素分析数据

 Table 1
 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb isotope analysis data of monazite in monzogranite porphyry (YCL34)

影响。类似的,李秉伦等(1985)和满发胜等(1988) 开展了全岩 Rb-Sr法成岩年代学研究,获得的年龄结 果都偏年轻,为142.7~137.0 Ma,可能是由于全岩 Rb-Sr体系受到后期热事件不同程度的影响。

近年来, Mao等(2017)利用锆石U-Pb法测得阳 储岭花岗闪长岩和二长花岗斑岩成岩年龄分别为 (149.8±0.6)Ma和(143.8±0.5)Ma;曾庆权等(2019) 获得花岗闪长岩锆石U-Pb年龄为(145.08±0.35) Ma。此外, Mao等(2017)和曾庆权等(2019)针对阳 储岭矿床辉钼矿开展 Re-Os法成矿年代分析, 获得 一致的成矿年龄为(146.4±1.0)Ma和(145.4±1.0) Ma。总体上, 锆石U-Pb年代学年龄比全岩K-Ar和 全岩 Rb-Sr 法更为精确。本次研究获得的独居石 U-Pb 年龄为(146.06±0.61)Ma,在误差范围内与辉钼矿 Re-Os 年代学数据(约146 Ma)一致。这些说明,独居 石可作为高分异钨锡成矿花岗岩定年的理想矿物。

一般而言,中酸性岩石中岩浆成因锆石是理想的U-Pb法定年对象(Liati et al.,2002;Tomaschek et al.,2003;Wilde et al.,2001)。但对于钨锡矿相关的较高分异程度的成矿斑岩体往往具有较高的w(U)(>2000 μg/g),赋存的锆石高U,往往发生"蜕晶化"现象,导致U-Pb体系不再封闭,年龄出现较大误差(Li et al.,2013;叶海敏等,2016),如Wang等(2014)在南岭多处燕山期钨锡矿花岗岩中识别出高w(U)



a. 独居石 U-Pb 同位素谐和年龄图; b. 独居石 U-Pb 同位素加权平均年龄图

Fig.6 U-Pb isotopic age map and weighted average age map of YCL34 monazite granite porphyry in Yangchuling a. Monazite U-Pb isotope harmonic age; b. Monazite U-Pb isotopic weighted average age

| | Table 2 LA-ICF-IVIS U-PD isotope analysis data of rutile in monzogranite porphyry (YCL34) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|------|----------|--------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|------|------------|------|
| 测片 | w(| B)/1 | 0^{-6} | | | 同位素比值 | | NZO | | 同位素年龄/Ma | | | | | |
| 侧鼠 | Pb | Th | U | ²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pt | ο 1σ | ²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U | 1σ | ²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U | 1σ | ²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb | 1σ | ²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U | 1σ | 206Pb/238U | 1σ |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 0.0605 | 1.0605 | 2.0605 | 3.0605 | 4.0605 | 5.0605 | 621.9 | 233.3 | 176.2 | 16.6 | 152.8 | 4.8 |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 21 | 0.0696 | 1.0696 | 2.0696 | 3.0696 | 4.0696 | 5.0696 | 916.7 | 285.6 | 187.4 | 19.2 | 157.2 | 4.6 |
| 3 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 0.0976 | 1.0976 | 2.0976 | 3.0976 | 4.0976 | 5.0976 | 1588.9 | 390.3 | 180.9 | 16.9 | 142.3 | 4.9 |
| 4 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 0.0624 | 1.0624 | 2.0624 | 3.0624 | 4.0624 | 5.0624 | 687.1 | 287.0 | 151.0 | 15.7 | 144.1 | 5.0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0.1100 | 1.1100 | 2.1000 | 3.1100 | 4.1100 | 5.1100 | 1799.1 | 367.3 | 267.4 | 36.5 | 166.1 | 10.1 |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0.0730 | 1.0730 | 2.0730 | 3.0730 | 4.0730 | 5.0730 | 1013.0 | 374.5 | 175.5 | 25.5 | 160.2 | 5.9 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0.0653 | 1.0653 | 2.0653 | 3.0653 | 4.0653 | 5.0653 | 783.3 | 419.4 | 154.0 | 21.0 | 152.8 | 6.0 |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0.0889 | 1.0889 | 2.0889 | 3.0889 | 4.0889 | 5.0889 | 1411.1 | 290.7 | 208.5 | 22.9 | 143.6 | 6.1 |
| 9 | 1 | 0 | 24 | 0.0825 | 0.0087 | 0.2481 | 0.0213 | 0.0248 | 0.0008 | 1257.4 | 206.9 | 225.1 | 17.3 | 157.9 | 4.8 |
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0.0906 | 0.0191 | 0.2176 | 0.0316 | 0.0233 | 0.0008 | 1438.9 | 411.6 | 199.9 | 26.4 | 148.3 | 5.2 |
| 11 | 1 | 0 | 20 | 0.0615 | 0.0075 | 0.1696 | 0.0197 | 0.0258 | 0.0008 | 657.4 | 264.8 | 159.1 | 17.1 | 164.2 | 5.3 |
| 12 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0.1357 | 0.0302 | 0.3435 | 0.0569 | 0.0254 | 0.0013 | 2173.2 | 396.5 | 299.8 | 43.0 | 161.8 | 7.9 |
| 13 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 0.0837 | 0.0105 | 0.2354 | 0.0219 | 0.0247 | 0.0009 | 1287.0 | 246.8 | 214.6 | 18.0 | 157.2 | 5.6 |
| 14 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0.0868 | 0.0240 | 0.1699 | 0.0213 | 0.0213 | 0.0008 | 1366.7 | 555.7 | 159.3 | 18.4 | 135.6 | 4.7 |
| 15 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 0.0648 | 0.0082 | 0.1953 | 0.0250 | 0.0256 | 0.0011 | 768.5 | 269.0 | 181.2 | 21.2 | 163.0 | 6.7 |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0.0878 | 0.0180 | 0.2109 | 0.0227 | 0.0252 | 0.0009 | 1388.9 | 401.7 | 194.3 | 19.0 | 160.6 | 5.9 |
| 17 | 1 | 0 | 21 | 0.0718 | 0.0101 | 0.1905 | 0.0214 | 0.0237 | 0.0008 | 988.9 | 288.9 | 177.1 | 18.2 | 150.8 | 4.8 |
| 18 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0.0937 | 0.0198 | 0.2250 | 0.0362 | 0.0239 | 0.0012 | 1502.8 | 407.4 | 206.0 | 30.0 | 152.1 | 7.9 |
| 19 | 1 | 0 | 23 | 0.0704 | 0.0085 | 0.1940 | 0.0180 | 0.0230 | 0.0008 | 938.9 | 218.4 | 180.0 | 15.3 | 146.7 | 5.1 |
| 20 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0.0658 | 0.0164 | 0.3150 | 0.0903 | 0.0255 | 0.0016 | 1200.0 | 543.0 | 278.0 | 69.7 | 162.1 | 10.0 |
| 21 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0.1029 | 0.0174 | 0.2608 | 0.0354 | 0.0260 | 0.0012 | 1677.5 | 316.7 | 235.3 | 28.5 | 165.3 | 7.4 |
| 22 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0.0962 | 0.0174 | 0.2100 | 0.0244 | 0.0238 | 0.0010 | 1551.6 | 346.3 | 193.6 | 20.5 | 151.6 | 6.1 |

表 2 二长花岗斑岩样品 YCL34 金红石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 同位素分析数据 e 2 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb isotope analysis data of rutile in monzogranite porphyry (YCL34)

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图7 阳储岭二长花岗斑岩 YCL34 金红石 U-Pb 同位素谐和 年龄图、下交点年龄图及加权平均年龄图 a.金红石 U-Pb 同位素谐和年龄图;b.金红石 U-Pb 同位素下交点年

龄图;c.金红石U-Pb同位素加权平均年龄图

Fig.7 YCL34 rutile U-Pb isotopic age map, bottom node age map, and weighted average age map of YCL34 rutile granite porphyry in Yangchuling

a. Rutile U-Pb isotopic harmonic age map; b. Age of the lower node of rutile U-Pb isotopes; c. Weighted average age of rutile U-Pb isotopes

锆石,其w(U)为2100~30000 μg/g,w(Th)为900~ 6500 μg/g。U-Pb测年结果表现出锆石数据分散、误 差大的特征。此外,钟玉芳等(2005)和黄兰椿等 (2012;2013)对大湖塘矿区的花岗岩锆石研究表明, 该矿区的锆石也属于高U锆石,利用锆石U-Pb法会 对定年的准确造成极大影响。曾庆权等(2019)对阳 储岭矿床进行LA-ICP-MS 锆石U-Pb同位素测年,实 验选取7个测点的w(U)为408~2519 μg/g,其中,1号 点的w(U)为2519 μg/g,4号点的w(U)为1997 μg/g, 7号点的w(U)为2265 μg/g,存在高U现象,故锆石 样品可能发生蜕晶化,对测年准确性造成影响。因 此,阳储岭成矿斑岩体的锆石U-Pb定年结果的准确 性存疑。

对于钨锡矿相关斑岩体,开展独居石和金红石 等副矿物U-Pb定年是潜在的可靠分析方法。独居 石是一种中酸性岩浆岩中常见的富含轻稀土的磷酸 盐矿物,具有吸收U和Th的能力,U和Th的掺入通 过2种置换方式被容纳在REE位(Harrison et al., 2002)。前人研究表明,独居石U-Pb体系封闭温度 高,Suzuki等(1994)、Spear等(1996)和Kalt等 (2000)提出封闭温度在700℃以上。而且独居石在 高U条件下不发生蜕晶化现象,比锆石U-Pb年龄 更为可靠。本次研究获得的独居石U-Pb年龄为 (146.06±0.61)Ma,在误差范围内与辉钼矿Re-Os年 代学数据(约146 Ma)高度一致。说明,独居石是开 展高分异钨锡成矿花岗岩的理想定年方法。

金红石常见于变质岩和某些火成岩中。由于离 子半径在达到1.0Å左右时,M⁵⁺、M⁴⁺和M³⁺离子容 易被广泛取代,故金红石应当包含一定量的U。本 文开展的成矿斑岩体内金红石U-Pb定年,测试点在 传统谐和年龄图的谐和度较低(图7a),在Tera-Wasserburg图解(图7b)中,数据主要集中在下交点,准 确度不高,为(150.20±2.60)Ma。阳储岭钨矿中,金 红石中U含量显著低于独居石,定年精度也低于独 居石。

高分异的花岗岩中产出的锆石U含量高,不仅 表现为偏老的"高U效应",还受损伤导致Pb的丢 失,LA-ICP-MS等测试结果存在较大的不确定性,一 般不适宜作为U-Pb定年对象。本文采用金红石和 独居石来对成矿岩体进行定年,为高分异花岗岩定 年提供了新的思路。

4.2 江南巨型钨矿带的成岩成矿时代和形成背景

江南钨矿带指的是位于江南古陆及其邻区的一

| Та | ble 3 Statistics of ge | ochronological data from | n previous studies and | this paper for the Yangcl | nuling deposit |
|----|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 序号 | 定年方法 | 定年结果 | 针对样品 | 资料来源 | 备注 |
| | Rb-Sr | (140.5±0.6)Ma | 花岗闪长岩 | | 成岩年龄 |
| 1 | Rb-Sr | (138.4±0.4)Ma | 二长花岗斑岩 | 满发胜等,1988 | 成岩年龄 |
| | K-Ar | (134.0±4.7)Ma | 花岗闪长岩 | | 成岩年龄 |
| 2 | K-Ar | 175~157 Ma | 二长花岗斑岩 | 迟实福等,1985 | 成岩年龄 |
| 2 | Rb-Sr | 142.7 Ma | 花岗闪长岩 | 木手八竺 1005 | 成岩年龄 |
| 3 | Rb-Sr | 139.3 Ma | 二长花岗斑岩 | 学末化寺,1985 | 成岩年龄 |
| 4 | U-Pb(锆石) | (145.08±0.35)Ma | 花岗闪长岩 | 前庄坦笙 2010 | 成岩年龄 |
| 4 | Re-Os | (145.4±1.0)Ma | 辉钼矿 | 盲仄权寺,2019 | 成矿年龄 |
| | U-Pb(锆石) | (143.8±0.5)Ma | 二长花岗斑岩 | | 成岩年龄 |
| 5 | U-Pb(锆石) | (149.8±0.6)Ma | 花岗闪长岩 | Mao et al., 2017 | 成岩年龄 |
| | Re-Os | (146.4±1.0)Ma | 辉钼矿 | | 成矿年龄 |
| (| U-Pb(独居石) | (146.06±0.61)Ma | 二长花岗斑岩 | 大次研究 | 成岩年龄 |
| 0 | U-Pb(金红石) | (150.20±2.60)Ma | 二长花岗斑岩 | 平仄研究 | 成岩年龄 |
| | | | | | |

表3 前人及本次对阳储岭矿床年代学研究统计表

系列砂卡岩型、斑岩型、石英脉型白钨矿及黑钨矿床 所构成的一个与长江中下游斑岩-砂卡岩铜多金属矿 带相平行的钨矿带(图1)(毛景文等,2020),走向自西 向东由东西向北东东向转变。江南钨矿带有包括表3 在内前人展开年代学研究的矿床16处,以及未展开研 究的安徽江家、安徽上金山、安徽三堡、安徽巧川、安 徽际下5处,共计21处钨矿,涵盖了包括江西大湖塘、 江西朱溪、江西阳储岭等在内的多处大型钨矿,已知 数据的钨资源总储量达5406.77千t(表4)。

根据前人对江南钨矿带钨矿床展开的成岩成矿 年代学研究成果,可将区内16处钨矿的成岩成矿年 龄分为新元古代和燕山期。江西花山洞石英脉型钨 矿床形成于新元古代,成岩成矿年龄为约805 Ma (罗刚等,2016;刘进先等,2015)。区内主要钨矿化 形成于燕山期,具体可细分为中侏罗世((162±2) Ma)、晚侏罗世(150~135 Ma)和早白垩世(135~125 Ma)3个阶段。中侏罗世成矿作用较弱,仅发现江西 塔前斑岩型和砂卡岩型钨矿床,形成时代为约162 Ma(黄安杰等,2013)。

晚侏罗世是最重要的成矿时代,形成了安徽逍 遥砂卡岩型钨矿床,形成时代为约148.7 Ma(Su et al.,2018);安徽东源斑岩型钨矿床,形成时代为约 148.6 Ma(秦燕等,2010b);安徽马头斑岩型钨矿床, 形成时代约148 Ma(赵超等,2015);江西朱溪砂卡 岩型钨矿床,形成时代为约145.9 Ma(Pan et al., 2017);江西阳储岭斑岩型钨矿床,形成时代为约 146.4 Ma(Mao et al.,2017);安徽高家塝砂卡岩型钨 矿床,形成时代为146.1 Ma(肖鑫等,2017);安徽 大钨尖砂卡岩型钨矿床,形成时代为144.4 Ma(李 斌等,2015);安徽邓家坞石英脉型钨矿床,形成时 代为141.8 Ma(李双等,2012);安徽竹溪岭砂卡岩 型钨矿床,形成时代为140.2 Ma(孔志岗等, 2018);江西大湖塘斑岩型钨矿床,形成时代为 139.2 Ma(Mao et al.,2013);安徽鸡头山砂卡岩型 钨矿床,形成时代为136.6 Ma(Song et al.,2012); 安徽百丈岩砂卡岩型和云英岩型钨矿床,形成时 代为136.3 Ma(秦燕等,2010a)。

早白垩世成矿作用也可以形成重要的矿床,包 括江西东坪石英脉型钨矿床,形成时代为约132.9 Ma(杨细浩等,2019)和江西香炉山砂卡岩型钨矿 床,形成时代为约121 Ma(Dai et al.,2018)。

根据矿床年代数据的分布可知,燕山期为江南钨 矿带的主要成矿期,且燕山期3个阶段中第二阶段是 成矿最为密集是时间段,阳储岭斑岩型钨钼矿床即属 于第二成矿阶段。150~135 Ma不仅是成矿数量最多 的时段,也是成矿储量最大的时段,第二阶段的矿床 储量占整个江南钨矿带成矿总储量的91.61%。而第 一阶段和第二阶段的储量仅占0.62%和0.77%。

江南钨矿带所涉及的赣北-皖南地区位处扬子 地块边缘,南侧以江绍断裂带(钦杭新元古代缝合 带)为边界,与华夏地块拼贴。扬子地块与华夏地 块于新元古代晋宁期经历俯冲、碰撞作用,成为一 个联合统一的大陆(Zheng et al., 2008; Zhao et al., 2015;王国光等, 2019)。后又经历了加里东期(奥

| | Table 4 Statistics of rock-forming and mineralization ages of the Jiangnan giant tungsten ore belt | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|------------------------|--|---|--------|-------|---|--|--|--|
| 序号 | 矿床名称 | 矿床类型 | 成岩年龄 | 成矿年龄 | 钨储量/t | 钨品位/% | 资料来源 | | | |
| 1 | 江西 花山洞 | 石英脉型 | 花岗岩锆石U-Pb年龄(807±8)Ma | 辉钼矿Re-Os(805±5.0)Ma | _ | _ | 罗刚等,2016;刘进先 等,2015 | | | |
| 2 | 江西塔前 | 斑岩型和 矽卡岩型 | 花岗闪长斑岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄 (159.7±1.8) Ma. (160.9±2.5) Ma | 辉钼矿Re-Os(162±2.0)Ma | 3.36万 | _ | 刘善宝等,2014;胡正华 等,2015:黄安杰等,2013 | | | |
| 3 | 安徽逍遥 | 矽卡岩型 | 花岗闪长岩锆石U-Pb年龄 (149.4±1.1)Ma、花岗斑岩锆石 | 辉钼矿 Re-Os(148.7±2.3) Ma | 7万 | 0.20 | Su et al.,2018 | | | |
| 4 | 安徽东源 | 斑岩型 | U-Pb年龄(133.2±0.7)Ma 花岗斑岩锆石U-Pb年龄(148.6± 1.8)Ma | _ | 14万 | 0.12 | 秦燕等,2010b | | | |
| 5 | 安徽马头 | 斑岩型 | 花岗闪长(斑)岩锆石U-Pb年龄 144.5~145.8 Ma;钾长花岗岩锆 石U-Pb年龄141.5 Ma | 辉钼矿 Re-Os(148±3)Ma | _ | | 赵超等,2015 | | | |
| 6 | 江西朱溪 | 矽卡岩型 | 黑云母花岗岩全岩 Rb-Sr年龄 (126±2.6)Ma | 辉钼矿 Re-Os 和白云母 ⁴⁰ Ar- ³⁹ Ar(145.9±2.0)Ma~ (150.6±1.5)Ma;白钨矿 Sm-Nd(144±5.0)Ma | 34475 | 0.50 | 陈国华等,2015; Pan et al.,2017; 刘善宝等,2017 | | | |
| 7 | 江西 阳储岭 | 斑岩型 | 花岗闪长岩体锆石U-Pb年龄 (149.8±0.6)Ma;二长花岗斑岩 体锆石U-Pb年龄(143.8±0.5) Ma;二长花岗斑岩独居石U-Pb 年龄(146.06±0.61)Ma;二长花 岗斑岩金红石U-Pb年龄 (152.4±4.1)Ma | 辉钼矿 Re-Os(146.4±1.0) Ma | 5.5万 | 0.20 | Mao et al.,2017 | | | |
| 8 | 安徽 高家塝 | 矽卡岩型 | 石英闪长斑岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄 (144.9±1.2)Ma | 辉钼矿 Re-Os(146.1±4.8) Ma | 6万 | 0.42 | 肖鑫等,2017 | | | |
| 9 | 安徽 大坞尖 | 矽卡岩型 | 花岗闪长岩脉锆石U-Pb年龄 (148.3±2.2)Ma、(148.5±2.1)Ma | 辉钼矿 Re-Os(144.4±1.5) Ma | 0.8万 | 0.21 | 陈雪霏等,2013; 李斌等,2015 | | | |
| 10 | 安徽 邓家坞 | 石英脉型 | 0 | 辉钼矿 Re-Os(141.8±2.2) Ma | _ | _ | 李双等,2012 | | | |
| 11 | 安徽 竹溪岭 | 矽卡岩型 | 花岗岩锆石U-Pb年龄(140.5±2)Ma | 辉钼矿 Re-Os(140.2±1.5) Ma | 9万 | 0.42 | 秦燕等,2010a;孔 志岗等,2018 | | | |
| 12 | 江西 大湖塘 | 石英脉型、 细脉型和接 触交代型 | (U斑状黑云母花岗岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄(144.2±1.3)Ma;细粒黑云 母花岗岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄 (130.3±1.1)Ma;花岗斑岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄(142.0~146.01)Ma | 辉钼矿 Re-Os(139.2±1.0) Ma | 107万 | 0.15 | Mao et al.,2013 | | | |
| 13 | 安徽 鸡头山 | 矽卡岩型 | 花岗闪长斑岩锆石 U-Pb年龄 (138.8±1.0)Ma;花岗斑岩锆石 U-Pb年龄(138.3±1.2)Ma | 辉钼矿 Re-Os(136.6±1.5) Ma | 0.017万 | 0.10 | Song et al., 2012 | | | |
| 14 | 安徽 百丈岩 | 矽卡岩型和 云英岩型 | 细粒花岗岩体锆石 U-Pb 年龄 (135.3±0.9)Ma | 辉钼矿 Re-Os(136.3±2.6) Ma | 2万 | _ | Li et al.,2015;秦燕 等,2010a | | | |
| 15 | 江西东坪 | 石英脉型 | 黑云母二长花岗岩锆石U-Pb年 龄(132.9±1.4)Ma | — | 20万 | 0.45 | 杨细浩等,2019 | | | |
| 16 | 江西 香炉山 | 矽卡岩型 | 黑云母花岗岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄 (127.2±0.7)Ma | 辉钼矿Re-Os(125.5±0.7) Ma;白云母 ⁴⁰ Ar- ³⁹ Ar (122.8±0.78)Ma;白钨矿 Sm-Nd(121±11.0)Ma | 22万 | 0.64 | Zhao et al.,2017;Dai et al.,2018 | | | |

表4 江南巨型钨矿带成岩成矿时代统计表

陶纪一志留纪)、海西期一印支期(三叠纪)、燕山期 (侏罗纪一白垩纪)3个构造旋回(Gilder et al., 1991)。其中以燕山期构造运动最为强烈,也是与江 南钨矿带成矿关联性最强的时期。

新元古代,扬子地块和华夏地块间的洋盆开始 向扬子地块俯冲,随后发生的扬子地块与华夏地块 的碰撞拼贴联合成了统一的华南大陆(倪培等, 2017)。在晋宁期造山运动的晚阶段,发生了陆内伸 展,形成了江西花山洞矿床((805±8)Ma)。晚中生 代,随着古特提斯洋的关闭,古太平洋板块的俯冲作 用开始成为主导。燕山期中侏罗世开始,古太平洋 板块开始向扬子地块和华夏地块拼接成的华南大陆 俯冲(Isozaki, 1997; Wang et al., 2016), 使中国东部 成为活动大陆边缘(Maruyama et al., 1997)。江西-塔前矿床对应于古太平洋板块初始俯冲到华南大陆边 缘引起的板内局部伸展,与邻近的德兴铜矿和银山铜 金铅锌矿矿形成背景相似(Wang et al., 2012; 2015; 2020)。燕山期晚侏罗世(150~135 Ma)古太平洋板块 俯冲角度变缓(徐先兵等,2009;张岳桥等,2009),在浙 闽沿海形成大面积的弧火山岩(Wang et al., 2016),江 南钨矿带处于弧后环境,此阶段是江南钨矿带岩浆活 动的高峰期,与长江中下游斑岩-矽卡岩型铜金成矿背 景一致(毛景文等,2004;2009;周涛发等,2000;2017; 2019),安徽-逍遥、江西-朱溪、江西-阳储岭等多处矿床 于此阶段形成。燕山期早白垩世(K₁)(135~125 Ma) 时,古太平洋板块俯冲板片可能发生后撤和转向,俯冲 角度变大,在江南过渡带及邻区形成大面积的A型花 岗岩、双峰式火山岩等。该阶段形成长江中下游大规 模玢岩铁矿(毛景文等,2012;张明明等,2011),江西-东 坪、江西-香炉山矿床形成于此阶段。

5 结 论

(1)阳储岭斑岩型钨钼矿床二长花岗斑岩含高 U锆石,影响锆石U-Pb定年的准确性,利用岩体中 的副矿物可能得出更精确的成矿年龄。其中,独居 石和金红石LA-ICP-MSU-Pb同位素测年结果分别 为(146.06±0.61)Ma和(150.20±2.6)Ma,两者相比较 独居石的定年结果更准确,是约束高U成钨花岗岩 形成年代的有力工具。

(2)燕山期是江南钨成矿带最重要的成矿期, 可分为3个阶段:中侏罗世钨成矿作用(约162 Ma) 形成于古太平洋板块初始俯冲引起的陆内局部伸展 背景;晚侏罗世一早白垩世早期钨成矿作用(150~ 135 Ma)对应于广泛的古太平洋板块俯冲作用的弧 后背景;早白垩世晚期(135~125 Ma)钨成矿作用对 应于古太平洋俯冲板片发生后撤和转向的强烈伸展 背景。阳储岭斑岩型钨钼矿床属于第二成矿阶段。

致谢 感谢江西省地质矿产勘查开发局段谟 琳院长、王天晨工程师;江西都昌金鼎钨钼矿业有限 公司丘添明对野外工作的的大力支持与帮助。

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